

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1856.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT—A friend tells us of a rich incident that occurred the other day in the court-room at Liverpool, in which the proverbial attractions of the elephant are very forcibly illustrated. It seems that, on the day in question, a menagerie was expected in the city, and the people were naturally on the qui vive for the approaching sights—an interest in which, as the sequel shows, his Honor the Judge keenly participated. Notwithstanding the court was held on that day, though not exactly as usual. In the progress of the morning's business a case of continuance arose which the Judge was evidently not at all inclined to favor. His countenance, indeed, grew absolutely stern with disfavor. The lawyer in charge, having urged his plea with all the ingenuity and ability at his command, was at length in the act of yielding the point in despair, when a brother lawyer, especially up to snuff, rose and whispered into his ear that the menagerie had arrived, and the elephant would swim the river! The suggestion was big with relief. Brightening with hope, the wily lawyer at once drew him self up deferentially, and, addressing the court, said: "May it please your Honor, I have this moment learned that the Great American menagerie has reached the city, and the elephant will immediately swim the Kentucky river!" The people, I am informed, are already thronging upon the banks to witness the extraordinary feat." The hit was palpable. The intelligence of Buchanan's election could hardly have wrought a more wonderful change in the bearing of his Honor. His stern countenance at once relaxed into the most genial complacency, and, in a tone of generous excitement, he remarked: "Gentlemen, I grant this continuance, and adjourn the court. I never have seen an elephant swim a river, and, as I am an old man, it isn't likely that I'll ever have a better opportunity. The court's adjourned!" The last thing our friend saw of the court it was making for the river at a speed never contemplated by the Life Insurance Company. Verily, there's no resisting the elephant!

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE—We learn from English papers that the Expedition initiated by the Viceroy of Egypt to discover the sources of the Nile, and which for months has occupied the attention of the learned in Europe, has, after unavoidable delays, started under the command of Count d'Escajal de l'Autre.

The Count, having been authorized by the Viceroy to select twelve assistants, sought in Austria for officers of topographical celebrity; in Russia a well-informed engineer; in France for naturalists; and in England for nautical assistants. An excellent photographer (M. Clague of New Orleans), so necessary on such an exploration, was furnished by the United States. The instruments necessary for observation were obtained in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

This expedition, which has for its object the discovery of portions of Africa where the foot of the white man has never trod, promises to make us better acquainted with these unknown regions than we are with some parts of Europe. It has been furnished with everything that can insure success, and will be accompanied by a sufficient escort for its protection. The Count d'Escajal has had great experience. Thus the problem of the sources of the Nile is near its solution, and the interior of Africa will probably be opened to science about the same time that the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez, will be opened to the commerce of the world. The Count and his companions were to begin the ascent of the Nile at Cairo, on the 1st of October, and its return, which may be looked for towards the end of 1858, will prove a great event in the scientific world.

Captain R. Burton, so celebrated for his daring visit to Mecca and Medina, and his journey to Abyssinia, is also about to start, under the direction of the British Geographical Society for East Africa, for the purpose of penetrating to Lake Unidimesi, and, if possible, to the sources of the Nile.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The Czar of all the Russias, as part of the ceremonies of his coronation, gave a dinner at the gates of Moscow, to 200,000 peasants. The following was the bill of fare on the occasion:

240 sheep roasted whole, 480 tarts, 28,800 litres of broth, 480 dishes of jelly, 7,200 fowls, 1,000 turkeys, 1,000 ducks, 24,000 loaves of white bread, 9,500 loaves of brown bread, 9,600 hams, 46,000 apples, 46,000 pears, 46,000 plums, 4,000 pails of beer, 4,000 pails of mead, 2,800 pails of white and red wine. At the head of every table there was a sheep roasted whole, the horns gilt, and the nose tipped with silver. All the fruits were hung upon Christmas trees.

This has a look of plenty, but apply the arithmetic, and divide the food by the eaters, and it will be seen the plenty is all in the look, and that there was hardly a bite to an individual. An English paper, commenting, says that a fat Leicester wether would be but a meagre meal to 50 men, and so 240 such wethers would only feed 10,000 men. This furnishes a test of the liberality of the Imperial feast. Luckily, the Czar's subjects are, most of them, accustomed to vegetable diet, we suppose.

After the recent departure of the French troops from the military camp near Bologna, any number of dogs and cats were left behind, and fell victims to the law's dread decrees. But the butchery of rats was terrible. The people of the neighborhood, fearing to be eaten out of barns and houses by the devouring race, united in one horde, turned out en masse, and a regular battle of the rats took place. It ended in the death of four thousand of them—that many rat-tails being tied in bunches and counted.

The New York Herald of the 17th says: "New and important revelations came to light yesterday respecting the alleged forgeries of Charles B. Huntington, the Wall street note broker. Henry H. Barry, check-clerk in the Artisan's Bank, and a brother-in-law of Huntington, was arrested and held to bail for his appearance as a witness against the accused Barry testifies to having filled up a number of the forged notes by the direction of Huntington."

Dr. J. L. L. Bledehu, of New Orleans, has succeeded in training the larger species of mosquitos known in New Orleans as "gallinippers," to perform all the objects hitherto only accomplished by the leech or the copper. A dozen of these insects are equal to six leeches, and placed on the desired spot will at once commence to suck blood in the same way and with far less trouble than the older institution.

We learn from the San Antonio Texan that Captain Pope and his command arrived at that town on the 20th, en route for Washington. It will be recollected that Capt. Pope is the author to whom was entrusted the important expedition for the purpose of testing the practicability of boring Artesian wells in the great Western Salt Desert, or, as it is called, Llano Estacado. The Texan says:

From what we have been able to learn, his examination as to the practicability of Artesian wells on the Llano Estacado, as far as he has proceeded, has proved successful, far beyond the most sanguine expectation of its most ardent supporters. Capt. Pope, owing to the complete success of his efforts thus far, will no doubt be sent back in the spring to complete his labors, and establish a line of these wells across the "Staked Plains," on the line of 32 degrees of latitude, which will as certain as day succeeds night be the great railroad route to the Pacific. Much valuable information has been obtained by Capt. Pope and his party on the subject of the soil, products, climate, &c.

LAFAYETTE—During his encampment in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Washington was repeatedly at that city, making himself acquainted with the military capabilities of the place and its surrounding country, and directing the construction of fortifications on the river.

In one of these visits he became acquainted with the young Marquis de Lafayette, who had recently arrived from France in company with a number of French, German, and Polish officers, among whom was Baron de Kalb. The Marquis was not quite twenty years of age; he had already been married nearly three years to a lady of rank and fortune. Full of the romance of liberty, he had torn himself from his youthful bride, turned his back upon the gayeties and splendors of a court, and, in defiance of impediments and difficulties multiplied in his path, had made his way to America to join his hazardous fortunes.

He sent in his letters of recommendation to Mr. Lovell, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and applied the next day at the door of Congress to know his success. Mr. Lovell answered that Congress was embarrassed by a number of foreign applications, many without merit. Lafayette immediately sent in the following note: "After my sacrifices, I have the right to ask two favors; one is to serve at my own expense; the other is to commence by serving as a volunteer." This simple appeal had its effect; it called the attention to his peculiar case, and Congress resolved on the 31st of July that, in consideration of his zeal, his illustrious family and connections, he should have the rank of Major General in the army of the United States. It was at a public dinner where a number of members of Congress were present that Lafayette first saw Washington. He immediately knew him, he said, from the officers who surrounded him, by his commanding air and person. When the party was breaking up, Washington took him aside, complimented him in a gracious manner on his disinterested zeal and the generosity of his conduct, and invited him to make his headquarters his home. "I cannot promise you the luxuries of a court," said he, "but as you have become an American soldier, you will doubtless accommodate yourself to the fare of an American army."

FROM PUNCH.

OUR WHISPERING GALL-TRY.—For all who have arrived at their Ears of Discretion.—He who plays at caustic wit often burns his fingers. Don't stretch your legs beyond your carpet. The blind man shouldn't attempt to catch fleas. A good-natured friend is often only an enemy in disguise. The future blights more reputations than it ever ripens. A pigmy on a pedestal is only a greater pigmy still. Get your monkey ready before getting out of an omnibus, a before getting into chancery. Superstitions would soon die, if so many old women wouldn't act as nurses to keep them alive. We expend more time, trouble, and expense in conciliating a man we fear than in obliging one we love. The prouder the man the more obstinate he is, as the state carriage is most difficult to turn. Beware of marrying a woman who does not sew, is not fond of reading, and cannot play the piano. Restless and unoccupied, she is constantly running abroad to seek for the amusement she lacks at home.

Traveling Experiences.—There is a much stronger odor in Cologne than the Eau de Cologne, and that is the odor of the town itself. It's only the difference between Eau de Odeur! The Cologne Odeur is ten thousand times more powerful than any Eau de Cologne, and goes much further. The traveler has the livelier satisfaction of knowing, that he gets it veritable, and no mistake about it. N. B. None is genuine, unless it makes the voyageur stamp and sneeze instantly.

The Etiquette of Visiting.—Do as Echo does—she no sooner receives a call than immediately she responds to it.

A REVOLUTION CALLED FOR.—One Ambrose A. Beckett (such a logion and hero should have an American notoriety, and we give his name) writes to the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, arguing that, having once lived in the country, he has observed that cows if not milked each day appear to suffer in consequence, and that, if it be right to milk cows on Sunday, then to sell milk on Sunday is a "work of necessity and mercy." But this is not all. Mr. Beckett not only reasons, he proposes to act also. He is indignant against the adulteration of the food "for babes"—attributing to that iniquity "the weak frames and delicate constitutions of so many of our populations;" and he sounds the alarm thus—"Rise then, fellow-sufferers, and strike the death-blow to this fearful evil. Let the cry be, 'milk, milk, milk, but genuine let it be.'" If that cry is heeded, and the proposed rebellion begins, where will it stop?

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MERRIMAC—Dinner to her Officers.—We find the following in the Liverpool Times of the 4th inst. concerning the U. S. frigate Merrimac, now at Southampton, England:

On Friday last, Captain Pendegast, her commander, and some of his officers, dined with the Countess of Hardwick at her beautiful seat on the banks of Southampton Water, close to where the frigate is lying, and the Americans were charmed with her ladyship's graceful hospitality. The Earl of Hardwick, who is a captain in the British navy, is from home. The officers are quiet, gentlemanly, and well-read men, and, like English sailors, take great pride in their profession. They, of course, believe Americans quite equal, if not superior, in pluck, in science, and in fighting to Englishmen, and apparently would not be indisposed to have a brush with us. With all this, it is curious, however, to notice the deep regard they betray toward England, and the numerous inquiries they make as to the distance from Southampton to Stratford on Avon, Abbot's Ford, and other places connected with England's peaceful worthies. The arrival of the Merrimac is a godsend for Southampton, on account of the money the men and officers will spend in town. Bumboats and boats laden with provisions and visitors are continually going off to the frigate. Since Mr. Croxley, the American consul, brought the first U. S. mail packet to Southampton, half a million sterling has been spent in that town in American dollars from the various men-of-war and mail packets belonging to the United States that have called at that port.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sep. 27, 1856.

To-day Mr. J. R. Croxley, the American consul at this port, paid an official visit to this gigantic steam frigate, and after inspecting the interior and exchanging the usual compliments with the captain and officers, returned on shore, the Merrimac firing the usual consular salute. Yesterday at noon the frigate fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the British flag, which was returned from the platform battery. The Merrimac is beginning to attract visitors, and it is expected that during the forthcoming week she will be inspected by many scientific and professional gentlemen. For the present, owing to her immense length and great draught of water, she lies moored at some distance from the port, in order to give proper room for the ship to swing, without at the same time inconveniently circling or impeding the regular navigation of the Southampton water. To-day Capt. Pendegast, accompanied by six or eight of his principal officers, all in full uniform, landed to pay an official visit to the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. R. Andrews, by whom they were most cordially received. It is expected the Merrimac will remain about 4 or 5 weeks at Southampton. In a few days the ship will be thrown open to the public, and the officers, who are a remarkably fine, intelligent, and gentlemanly set of men, seem determined to offer a polite reception to any English visitors.

We take the following passage from Lamartine's new volume. It embodies one of those half-fanciful generalizations which are ever haunting minds of high imaginative power, as the shadows of inaccessible truths:

On whatever side you regard the flanks of the Alpine region, whether on the nearest eminences, the slope of the glacier, the roof of the dwelling place, the walls of the building, the store of wood, the stable, or the fountain, the eye encounters nothing but pine, pine, dead. The Switzer and the pine-tree are brethren. It seems as if Providence had assigned to every distinct race of human beings a special tree, which accompanies them, or which they follow throughout their terrestrial peregrinations; a tree which affords them nourishment, heat, drink, shelter; which gathers them together under its branches, forms as it were a member of the domestic circle, and becomes in fact a household god, attached to every individual heartstone. It is thus with the mulberry in China, the date in Africa, the fig in India, the oak in France, the orange in Italy, the vine in Spain and Burgundy, the pine in Switzerland, and the palm in Oceanica. The animal and vegetable world are bound together by invisible ties; annihilate trees, and man must perish.

MORE PAUPERS AND CONVICTS FROM EUROPE.—The late English papers state that seventy-five paupers from the village of Ennis, in Ireland, have been embarked for Australia and America. In a letter of the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, dated Sept. 23, is given an account of the marriage ceremonies of the Grand Duke of Baden, who, on that joyous occasion, pardoned a number of criminals, some of whom are graciously "permitted" to make America their future home. We quote the following extract from the letter:

Twenty-six persons under punishment or imprisonment for various misdemeanors are entirely pardoned, and four "convicts" condemned, some to imprisonment for life, others for 20 years, have received permission to emigrate to America. Among the 26 prisoners mentioned above are to be found all who had been committed for political offences.

SHAKESPEARE AND DANTE.—Shakespeare almost always implies a total difference in nature between one human being and another; one being from the birth pure and affectionate, another base and cruel; and he displays each in its sphere as having the nature of dove, wolf, or lion, never much implying the government or change of nature by any external principle. There can be no question that in the main he is right in this view of human nature; still, the other form of virtue does exist occasionally, and was never, as far as I recollect, taken much note of by him. And with this stern view of humanity Shakespeare joined a sorrowful view of fate, closely resembling that of the ancients. He is distinguished from Dante eminently by his always dwelling on last causes instead of first causes. Dante invariably points to the moment of the soul's choice which fixed its fate, to the instant of the day when it read no further, or determined to give bad advice about practicing.

But Shakespeare always leans on the force of fate, as it urges the final evil; and dwells with infinite bitterness on the power of the wicked and the infinitude of result dependent seemingly on little things. A fool brings the last piece of news from Verona, and the dearest lives of its noble houses are lost; they might have been saved if the sacristan had not stumbled as he walked. Othello mislays his handkerchief, and there remains nothing for him but death. Hamlet gets hold of the wrong foil and the rest is silence. Edmund's runner is a moment too late at the prison, and the feather will not move at Cordelia's lips. Salisbury a moment too late at the tower, and Arthur lies on the stones dead. Goneril and Iago have on the whole in this world, Shakespeare sees, much of their own way, though they come to a bad end. It is a pity that death pierces the king's fortress walls with; and carelessness and folly sit, seated and dreadful, side by side with the pin-headed skeleton.—Ruskin.

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A NORWEGIAN MARRIAGE.—Here is Mr. Metcalfe's account of a Norwegian marriage, which he describes as a marriage in high life:

Betrothal is a very important affair in this country. The custom is for a young lady, when she becomes engaged, to exchange rings with her lover. These rings are retained ever afterwards, no additional ring being placed on the finger of the bride after marriage, as with us.

The bridal cortège crossed the water in great state. A filer sat in the boat playing lively airs, while cannon resounded from the shore, and church-bells rang out merrily over the water.

On landing, the bride walked to the priest's, and was then arrayed in her wedding garments. She wore a dress of white silk, and on her head a wreath of flowers, while a veil descended over her shoulders almost to her feet, the face being left uncovered. Three o'clock P. M. was the time for performing the ceremony. The priest afterwards made an oration, and received for it a fee of twenty dollars. He is equally eloquent at funerals, provided he is paid for it.

The honey-moon in this country is called "Hyde-Brod-Dagen," white bread days—a name indicating the scarcity of that delicacy. The happy pair never dream of posting off as they do in England, to spend their honey-moon out of sight of their friends.

"What a strange custom, to be sure," said a young lady to me, who had been inquiring how we managed things in England.—Eng. paper.

There are more officers at Newport Barracks at present than for many years; there are, also, a greater number of troops (about three hundred) awaiting a rise of water to be sent off. Every morning and evening the regular guard mount and dress parade comes off; in the morning at half-past eight o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five o'clock. Visitors are always admitted to witness "Sam's" well-disciplined troops in all their military maneuvers.

Eng. paper

Alligators.—On yesterday, as we are informed by Captain Shirley, an alligator, 7 or 8 feet in length, made his appearance in the Mississippi river, close to the Memphis side. The arrival of such a stranger was an unexpected even, and a warm reception was given in the shape of sundry discharges of fire-arms, in the hands of boatmen. His allegatorship, however, succeeded in making his escape.—Memphis Eng.

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constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of the most seasonable goods in their line and are selling at

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GREAT WESTERN TRUNK MANUFACTORY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BY D. O'HARE,

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Silver Cup awarded to D. O'HARE, by the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association for the best specimen of Trunks.

D. O'HARE has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Gold, Silver, Leather, KING TRUNKS, LADIES' TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, VALUABLES, CARPETBAGS, brought lower than in any other house in the city. Country merchants will find it to their interest to do business with us before purchasing elsewhere.

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JOHN W. BARRETT

A. J. MORRISON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE

And Manufacturers of

TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS.

ALSO

* Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c.,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH, ABOVE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not mentioned, are manufactured, made out of the best materials and in a point of workmanship, durability, and elegance of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons who are desirous of a walk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade and pecuniary increments extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

FRED. WEBBER & CO., GUM AND COMPOSITION ROOFERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Roofing Gum, Tar, Rosin, Roofing Composition, Saturated Roofing Paper, Mops, &c., LOUISVILLE, KY.

For the manufacture of the very best material.

Orders left at the stores of Messrs. C. I. & A. V. D. Pont, No. 47 Main-street, between Fourth and Fifth, will receive prompt attention.

DR. D. L. BETTY, Esq., John Thatcher, Esq., E. E. Waring, Esq., W. F. Lane, Esq., R. Burroughs, and Dr. Moore, Louisville, Kilbourne & Davis and Hayes & Long, Kosciusko, Iowa.

Sept 18th 1851

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It cures Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, OBSTRUCTIONS

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC CONGRISSHEA, SICKLEBANE, CLEETS, AND all diseases arising from excesses and improprieties in life.

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, And removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, sexual Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

Giving health and vigor to the frame, AND BEING A SOUL RESTER.

PERFECTLY brought on above, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human family to not only disgrace, than blotting the brilliant hopes of parents and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of this.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack Doctors.

HEMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is prepared directly according to the RULES OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted to its construction. Its popularity has been increased by the use of the same in hospitals, country, hospital, and private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction and produced the most remarkable and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in every appropriate case with great success. Hence far let the under-toad, that the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HEMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever invented, in possession of the proprietors, embracing names well-known to SCIENCE AND FAITH.

Celebrated Physicians and Distinguished Clergymen—See our advertisements in the papers on the practice of Medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but medicinal in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance to business or mental activity, and is a decided cure and has a simple number of degrees, always having the best quality of Pittsburg and Tonguekey, that is warranted to what it represents.

It also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered at any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, paid by some of the first and best dealers for room.

Also, see our Men's Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh, 123 Main-street.

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VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

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Great care taken in setting Diamonds and other ornaments, and repaired with dispatch.

N. B. Watch and Jewelry repaired in a superior manner, at will and best.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

We understand, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlberg, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successor as being worthy of their patronage.

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W. H. WALKER.

Having purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance under the firm of JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

J. R. ESTERLE,

No. 87 FOURTH STREET.

Having taken this well-known estab-

lishment, the former patronage of

its former friends and customers.

Articments of Jewelry, Watches, Fancy and

Toilet articles have been well selected, and made of the best material.

We have on hand the largest and best selection of Ex-

tracts, Labin, Cologne, &c., as well as Hair Brushes, Comb, &c.

Watch-making and repairing in all its branches attended to personally by myself.

101 h J. R. ESTERLE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE disposed of my stock of Watches, Jewelry, and

Fancy Goods to J. R. Esterle, who will continue the busi-

ness in my old stand, No. 87 Fourth-street, between Main and Market, and I take this opportunity of recommending my former friends and customers to him as every way worthy of their confidence and support.

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As well as my city partners will find my present stock of

WALL PAPERS OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made large

additions of everything new and choice in my line of business

with the Eastern market, and I hope to do well.

For a full description of a PAPER-HANGER with the sale of

Wall-Paper enable me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of

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SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMI-

GRATOR OF ALL KINDS OF WOOD AND MARBLE.

Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., Jars,

Term-madecoumbers or marmalades that taste and smell

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Have now on hand a superior assortment of—

Velvet Cloaks;

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Talmas of every style.

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Breche of various colors;

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Plain, striped, and watered;

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DOMESTIC AND SUNDRIES.

Cottons, Flannel, Thread, Cheeks, History

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We show our goods with much pleasure. Purchasers are

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ly, and those who like to have a good taste, are invited to

see us.

Those who like to have a good taste, are invited to

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